

III. Notes on some *Lepidoptera* received from the neighbourhood of Alexandria. By GEORGE T. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.L.S.

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PLATE I.

LAST year I had handed to me a collection of *Lepidoptera* from Alexandria for examination and determination, and during the present summer I had another collection also sent me, so that the two lots will give us some idea of the insects from this neighbourhood, and I therefore make no apology for cataloging the whole collection in detail, following the order of Standinger's list. The only thing that strikes me as worthy of special note, is the entire absence of any species belonging peculiarly to the Ethiopian region; with such a splendid migratory channel as the river Nile, this is not what I should have expected.

1. *Anthocharis belia*, Cr.

Two small but otherwise quite typical specimens.

2. *Colias edusa*, F., and var. *Helice*, Hb.

The type species not rare, and, as usual, a few of the white variety appear with it.

3. *Deudorix livia*, Klug.

Common. I have some dozen specimens in both sexes.

4. *Thestor ballus*, F.†

One specimen quite typical, but small.

5. *Lycæna boetica*, L.

Not uncommon, the blue suffusion of the ♀ is unusually bright in some of the specimens.

6. *Lycæna egyptiaca*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 1.)

♂. Upper side, primaries and secondaries dull violet-blue, very

slightly lustrous, outer margins very narrowly black. Secondaries with a blackish spot between the first and second median nervules, and another at the anal angle; tail blackish. Underside, primaries and secondaries ochreous-cream colour, with transverse irregular fasciæ margined with white, as follows:—Primaries, two across the cell followed by two across the centre of the wing, reaching almost to the inner margin; between the two submarginal fasciæ is a short one from the costa to the central disco-cellular branch. Secondaries crossed by about eight whitemargined fasciæ; some much broken and transfused. There are two brilliant metallic green spots, pupilled with bluish-black and margined with yellow, at the anal angle. Margins of both primaries and secondaries finely fuscous. Exp. alar. 23 mm.

♀. Brownish, basal and discal area iridescent-blue, the underside pattern showing through by transparency, and being decidedly intensified in the primaries; the black anal spot is composed of two confluent ones, not one only, as in the ♂. The markings of the underside are similar to those of the ♂. Exp. alar. 23-24 mm.

The wings of both sexes are somewhat transparent, but more so in the ♀ than in the ♂.

7. *Lycæna lysimon*, Hb.

Several typical specimens.

8. *Vanessa atalanta*, L.

Two specimens, one with the white dot in the red band.

9. *Vanessa cardui*, L.

One specimen.

10. *Danaïs chrysippus*, L.

Common. Most of the specimens fine.

11. *Hesperia mathias*, Fab. (*Thrax*, F.)

Three typical specimens.

HETEROCERA.

12. *Acherontia atropos*, L.

One specimen.

13. *Sphinx convolvuli*, L.

The few specimens of this insect are most unusually small.

14. *Deilephila livornica*, Esp.

Specimens decidedly below the average size.

15. *Deilephila celerio*, L.

Typical, but possibly rather darker than usual.

16. *Deilephila nerii*, L.

Common. The specimens sent are fine and of beautiful colouration.

17. *Earias insulana*, B.

Very common and very variable, ranging from beautiful uniform green to yellow and straw colour.

18. *Nola squalida*, Stgr.

One specimen only.

19. *Cletthara littora*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 2.)

Primaries ochreous-grey, basal third dark brownish-grey bordered externally by a lighter band, which is edged by a perpendicular wavy line of black with an internal edge of whitish; the black line extends from costa straight across to the inner margin; the central area is occupied by a patch of pale reddish-brown, bordering which, on the posterior edge, is a trace of a very interrupted dark line, rising at the centre of the costa and being produced outward round this reddish-brown patch, and then receding to the internal margin; there is a submarginal band of pale reddish-brown shading, edged internally by a toothed interrupted blackish line arising in a small apical black patch. Posterior margin finely blackish. Fringes brownish-grey with darker dividing line. Secondaries grey subhyaline with a dark border. Fringes whitish with darker dividing line. Exp. alar. 17 mm.

There is one specimen, which may be a ♀, but the body is absent, in which the primaries are all dark grey; all the markings of the ♂ are reproduced, with the exception of the reddish-brown central area, but the pattern is very much intensified and darkened, and each of the dark transverse lines are accompanied by a pale border. Exp. alar. 18 mm.

20. *Deiopeia pulchella*, L.

Common.

21. *Ocnogyna loewii*, L., var. *Clathrata*, Ld.

Not uncommon.

22. *Cossus L-nigrum*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 3.)

Primaries ashen-grey, basal area with scarcely any marks or reticulations; on the submedian vein is a short dark rich brown dash beginning near the centre, and from the end near the anal angle rises a thinner dash up to the lower median branch, forming an L-shaped sign, at the top of which is a small dark brown V; the posterior half of the wings is reticulated and marked in the manner usual to the genus, but to a less extent than ordinary, whilst from a point on the costa about a third from the apex rises a dark brown waved stripe extending across the apical area, but curved, and reaching down to the anal angle; beyond this is another short line just in front of the apex, going across and touching the posterior margin. Costa darkly dotted. Fringes ash-grey. Thorax as primaries. Secondaries dark uniform brownish-grey without markings. Fringes grey. Abdomen paler than secondaries. Exp. alar. 36 to 39 mm.

This species is, perhaps, nearest *Terebra*, though not very near any of the genus that I have seen; it can, however, be immediately separated from *Terebra* by only being about half its size, and by the markless and uniform secondaries.

23. *Psyche* (subgenus *Manatha*) *hampsoni*, sp. n.

Primaries, veins 1a and b anastomosing; vein 6 present in both wings, but not emitted in primaries from lower angle of cell, as in *Viciella*, Schiff., the type of the subgenus *Megalophanes*; veins 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 stalked. The shape of the wing is contorted and the costa excised. No spine on the fore tibia. Wings are of a uniform luteous grey, head paler, thorax darker than ground colour.

24. *Orgyia dubia*, Tausch., var. *Judaea*, Stgr.

Not uncommon.

25. *Bombyx serrula*, Gn.

Not uncommon.

26. *Bombyx undata*, Klug.

One specimen, which I refer somewhat doubtfully to this species.

27. *Megasoma repanda*, Gn.

Common.

28. *Megasoma acaciæ*, Klug.

Of this beautiful species described by Klug I have three fine specimens, and also larvæ well preserved.

29. *Bryophila fraudatricula*, Hb., var. *Pallida*, nov. var.
(Pl. I., fig. 4.)

Primaries pale greenish-grey, the black transverse lines and black dash in the centre of the median area as in the parent species, but the short dash just above the anal angle is absent. Orbicular and reniform stigmata moderately distinct, outlined in blackish, the latter being filled in with pale grey. Both are much more distinct than in the original form. Secondaries grey, paler than in *Fraudatricula*. Just beyond the centre the wing is crossed by a very distinct blackish line, following the course of the posterior margin, and extending from the costa to the inner margin. In the discal cell there is a dark grey spot.

This is probably a good local form. I have three specimens all smaller than the type form, which agree closely *inter se*, but in one the median black dash is absent. It is evidently closely allied to *Fraudatricula*, so I have thought it better to make it a variety of that insect (from which it can be immediately separated by its very pale colour) rather than make it a new species.

30. *Agrotis pronuba*, L.

Not uncommon and quite typical.

31. *Agrotis puta*, Hb.

Common, the ♀ being unusually dark.

32. *Agrotis desertorum*, B.

One beautifully pale grey specimen.

33. *Agrotis alexandriensis*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 5.)

♂. Primaries yellowish-grey, first transverse line from discal cell to inner margin fawn colour, but rather indefinite, preceding which are three small black spots—one on the costa, one on the median vein, and a third on the submedian, the latter being nearer the base than the preceding ones; there is a dark dot close to the base on the costa and median vein. The second transverse line

beyond the reniform stigma is also fawn colour, extending from subcostal to submedian vein, but rather broken, the area between the first and second lines is tinged with fawn colour, beyond the second line is a curved row of dark dots from subcostal to submedian vein. Orbicular stigma almost obsolete. Reniform stigma outlined in fawn colour, with a similar coloured crescentic continuation below the extremity of the discal cell; directly above this stigma the costa is darkly dotted. Posterior margin darkly dotted; fringes yellowish-grey with paler extremities. Secondaries silvery grey. Fringes entirely snow-white. Exp. alar. 42 mm.

♀. Primaries uniform brownish-grey, slightly lustrous, no marking at all visible except a small darker spot representing the orbicular stigma; the reniform stigma is finely outlined and pupilled with darker grey. Posterior margin darkly dotted. Fringes whitish with dark extremities. Secondaries silvery-grey, brownish towards outer margin, slightly lustrous. Fringes silvery-grey. Exp. alar. 40 mm.

I have also one specimen, probably the same species, of an uniform pale ochreous-fawn colour, the first and second line as in type, but the former extended up to the costa and rather broken, the latter being followed immediately by a curved row of very fine dark minute dots, from which to the posterior margin the ground colour is rather darker, interrupted only by a doubly curved paler transverse line from the costa to the anal angle.

This species will follow *Desertorum*, B.

34. *Agrotis nili*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 6.)

♂. Primaries grey, the first line close to the base, rising in a black costal dot, is only just traceable; the second line, pale and waved, rises from a black costal spot, extends to the inner margin, though somewhat indistinct there, and is bordered externally by a fine blackish edge; in the median area is a small narrow oval blackish loop adjoining the second line, and filled in with pale ochreous. Third line very dark grey, curved outwardly, rising in a black costal spot and reaching to the inner margin; this line consists of a series of minute distinct crescentic marks joined at the tips, and is edged by a fine line of slightly paler ground colour. Posterior margin finely edged with black, and preceded by a band of dark grey shading; just in front of the apex there is also a patch of this dark grey shading. Orbicular stigma slightly ochreous-grey, very finely encircled, and minutely pupilled with blackish; reniform stigma

dark grey edged with black. Between these two stigmata is a trace of an indefinite perpendicular band of dark grey shading right across the wing. Fringes grey with a dark dividing line. Thorax grey, abdomen paler grey. Secondaries and fringes white. Exp. alar. 38—39 mm.

♀. Primaries pale greyish-cinnamon-brown, first line close to base indistinct reddish-brown, second line waved reddish-brown, third line very indistinct, followed by a curved row of white dots, from whence the ground colour of the wing becomes abruptly darker up to the hindmargin, which is finely edged by a light line, and preceding which is a series of dark grey shadings between each nervule. Orbicular stigma distinctly encircled with reddish-brown, as is the reniform, the latter being filled in with greyish. Between these two stigmata there is a perpendicular band of dark reddish-brown shading right across the centre of the wing, and a similar coloured patch is in front of the apex. Fringes brownish-grey. Secondaries brownish-grey, darker near the hindmargin. Fringes pale grey. Thorax as primaries, abdomen as secondaries. Exp. alar. 35 mm.

35. *Agrotis suffusa*, Hb.

Not uncommon and quite typical.

36. *Mamestra afra*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 7.)

Primaries pale ochreous-grey, the first line close to the base is black, toothed, extending from the costa to the submedian vein, and is followed by a whitish stripe; second line in front of the orbicular stigma is composed of three crescentic dark marks starting from a dark grey costal spot, the central and inner crescents being preceded by a whitish edging. Orbicular stigma white, beneath which is a small dark crescent touching the middle of the second line and so making the letter **Q** below the stigma. Reniform stigma margined with black, except on the costal side, with a basal inner margin of white and filled in with dark grey, except at the apical corner, where the colour is ochreous-grey. Subterminal line, consisting of a very strongly serrated fine dark line, bordered externally by white, is curved out beyond the reniform stigma, but terminates on the inner margin nearer the base than is that stigma. The terminal line close to posterior margin, strongly serrated, is white, edged internally by a dark shading, and with a dark patch opposite the reniform stigma. The hindmargin is conspicuously edged with dark crescentic marks between each vein. Fringes grey tessellated with white, and having a dark dividing line; on the costa are seven

dark grey spots, four near the base and three between the two stigmata.

Secondaries white, cell marked by a dark median vein and closed by a distinct dark crescent; there is a broad dark grey band from the apex to the inner angle. Posterior margin edged by a fine dark line, which is preceded by a broad whitish band. Fringes white. Antennæ finely serrated. Exp. alar. 33 mm.

This species is allied to *Stigmosa*, Chr., but can be at once distinguished by the white secondaries with the crescentic termination of the cell. The primaries are much greyer in colour, the transverse lines more pronounced, whilst there is no trace of the triangular spot in front of the apex.

37. *Mamestra abbas*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 8, a ♂, b ♀.)

♂. Primaries uniform brownish-grey, first two transversæ lines slightly paler, and finely margined on each side with dark brown, the third pale line darkly margined internally only; subterminal line fine, indistinct and interrupted, with three dark arrow-shaped marks emitted towards the base. Hindmargin darkly dotted. Orbicular stigma pale ochreous-grey, pupilled with the ground colour, and partly encircled with dark brown, beneath this is a distinct darkly outlined G-shaped sign. Reniform stigma pale brownish-grey outlined with dark brown and pupilled with paler grey, which pupil is margined with dark grey. Fringes brownish-grey with a paler dividing line. Secondaries brownish-grey, darker around the posterior margin. Fringes pale grey. Exp. alar. 35 mm.

♀. Primaries, ground-colour very pale ochreous-grey, pattern as in ♂. Secondaries very pale ochreous with a broad dark posterior margin. Exp. alar. 38 to 40 mm.

This species will come next to *Trifolii*; it is easily recognized by its quite uniform and duller colouration and markings, by its much darker secondaries, and by its exceedingly pale ♀.

38. *Heliophobus marsdeni*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 9.)

♂. Primaries brownish-ochreous, basal area much paler, the first transverse line in front of the orbicular stigma is dark brown, interrupted and edged internally with pale ochreous; beyond the reniform stigma is a pale ochreous transverse dentated and interrupted line edged internally with dark brown; area between these lines darker than rest of wing: subterminal line pale ochreous,

interrupted and edged internally with dark brown; posterior margin darkly dotted, orbicular stigma distinct, pale ochre, finely outlined with dark brown. Reniform stigma indistinct, grey, with a pale dash on the basal edge; costa with three pale ochreous spots. Fringes lustrous ochreous-brown. Abdomen greyish white. Secondaries very pale grey, slightly darker on posterior margin. Exp. alar. 30 to 32 mm. Antennæ very strongly ciliate, almost plumose.

♀. Similar to ♂, but the colours each intensified, *i.e.*, the dark areas are darker, the light are lighter; all the markings much more pronounced, and the reniform stigma distinct. Antennæ simple. Exp. alar. 28 mm.

The ♂ differs somewhat in colouration, some being quite pale ochreous with dark central areas, others dark greyish ochre, and much more uniform in general tone; the pattern is however apparently quite constant. The primaries of ♀ are decidedly narrower than the ♂.

This species will follow *Orana* of Lucas, but is easily recognizable by its more variegated appearance, visible in even the greyest and most uniform specimens; also by the basal line, the pale line beyond the reniform stigma, and the dark reniform itself. There is no pale patch at the apex as in *Orana*.

The secondaries are very much paler, and the abdomen is whitish-grey instead of brown as in Lucas's species. I have named this insect after Mr. Marsden of Alexandria, through whose kindness I have received these collections.

39. *Miana trilinea*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 10.)

Primaries ashen-grey, first line near base dark brown, strongly dentate on median vein; second dark brown line touching orbicular stigma internally; third line just beyond the reniform, likewise dark brown; the area between the first and second lines is much paler grey. Just beyond the third line is a band of paler shading; orbicular and reniform stigmata pale grey darkly outlined. Posterior margin finely edged with dark brown. Fringes lustrous grey. Secondaries pale grey, slightly lustrous, darker near posterior margin. Fringes paler grey. Thorax as primaries. Abdomen as secondaries. Exp. alar. $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

40. *Eriopus latreillii*, Dup.

A common insect of the ordinary type.

41. *Prodenia littoralis*, B.

Several specimens quite typical.

42. *Sesamia cretica*, Ld.

Two nice specimens.

43. *Caradrina exigua*, Hb.

Not uncommon.

44. *Caradrina mediterraneæ*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 11.)

Primaries ashen-fawn colour with the least trace of a greyish subterminal transverse curved line. Just in front of the posterior margin is an indistinct row of very pale ochreous-white spots, the middle spots having their inner margin dusted with golden-brown. Orbicular stigma obsolete, reniform stigma small dark brown encircled with pale ochreous. Costa with four indistinct black spots. Fringes lustrous greyish-fawn colour. Secondaries white, lustrous, very slightly greyish near posterior margin. Fringes lustrous greyish. Exp. alar. ♂ 30 mm.; ♀ 25 mm.

This species is perhaps nearest *Quadripunctata*, but at once separable by the almost entire absence of markings and by its much paler and cleaner appearance. From *Flava* of Fallou it is recognizable by the same characteristics.

45. *Cucullia chamomillæ*, Schiff.

I have four specimens of this genus, which are doubtful, but appear to be a very dwarfed race of this species, and I therefore place them provisionally under this name.

46. *Plusia chalcites*, Esp.

Two ordinary specimens.

47. *Plusia gamma*, L.

Not uncommon.

48. *Heliothis peltigera*, Schiff.

Not rare.

49. *Heliothis nubigera*, H. S.

One specimen only.

50. *Heliothis armigera*, Z.

One specimen only.

51. *Erastria scitula*, Rbr.

One specimen.

52. *Thalpocharès phoenissa*, Ld.

Two typical specimens.

53. *Thalpocharès ostrina*, Hb.

Similar to European specimens.

54. *Thalpocharès parva*, Hb.

Two specimens quite typical.

55. *Cerocala scapulosa*, Hb., var. *Insana*, H. S.

One specimen.

56. *Pericyma albidentaria*, Frr.

I have two specimens of this insect, which form a sort of "transit" to the var. *Squalens*, Ld.

57. *Leucanitis stolidus*.

One specimen of the usual form.

58. *Grammodes bifasciata*, Petag.

Not uncommon.

59. *Pseudophia illunaris*, Hb.

A common insect.

60. *Pseudophia benenotata*, Warren.

A common species. In the National collection is the hitherto unique type which Warren described. It is a ♂, and as I have several ♀ before me it may be advisable to describe this sex.

♀. Primaries pale ochreous-grey, with perhaps the least trace of pink; both first and second transverse lines paler than ground colour, not darker as in the ♂; the subterminal pale line is much more distinct, and the shading on each side of it is paler than in the opposite sex. Secondaries slightly ochreous-grey with broad dark borders and very pale fringes. Thorax and abdomen as primaries. Exp. alar. 26 to 30 mm.

Specimens vary somewhat in depth of colour, some being paler and others rather darker than the type.

61. *Spintherops exsiccata*, Ld.

Several specimens, calling for no remark.

62. *Hypena varialis*, H. S.

Not uncommon.

63. *Hypena lividalis*, Hb.

Three ordinary specimens.

64. *Hypena obsitalis*, Hb.

A common insect.

65. *Arrarde parva*, sp. n.

Primaries pale ochreous-brown, basal half decidedly darker than exterior half; the subterminal waved line is paler and bordered internally by a fine line of darker ochreous, and externally by a broadish band of the same coloured shading. Apex with a small patch of blackish scales, a few similar coloured scales being scattered near the anal angle. Costa near apex lightly spotted. Fringes ochreous-brown. Secondaries brownish-grey, darker near the outer margin, with pale grey fringes. Thorax as primaries. Abdomen rather darker than secondaries. Exp. alar. 14 mm.

I have but one specimen of this insect, but it so evidently a distinct species that I do not hesitate to describe it, though from a single specimen.

66. *Nemoria faustinata*, Mill.

Two specimens of usual form.

67. *Acidalia coenosaria*, Ld.

One specimen.

I have two other species of this genus, which I believe to be new, but I do not think it wise to describe them from single specimens, and I shall therefore await other specimens before naming them.

68. *Macaria aestimaria*, Hb., var. *Sareptanaria*, Stgr.

Two very handsome forms of this variety.

69. *Fidonia megiaria*, Obr., var. *Obscuraria*, n. var.
(Pl. I., fig. 12.)

The specimens obtained around Alexandria are very dark indeed, and appear to be quite a local race; it is a common insect in the district. The ground colour is uniform dark greyish brown, the pattern being quite similar to that of Oberthur's species, but very considerably darker. Out of all the specimens before me the lightest is very much darker in every respect than the darkest Algerian form that I have seen. The Egyptian specimens are a very handsome variety of it.

70. *Sterrrha sacraria*, L., and var. *Sanguinaria*, Esp.,
and ab. *Oranaria*, Lucas.

I have this species of all shades from Alexandria, from the palest forms up to var. *Sanguinaria*, also I have the duller and darker insect described by Lucas under the name *Oranaria*.

I have no doubt whatever that Staudinger is right in his 1872 catalogue, where he says, on page 176, "an sequ. ab." *Sacraria* being the following species.

I have preserved larvæ of both forms before me which are quite similar, and I have also two very rich dark forms infinitely darker than *Oranaria*, the oblique stripe being very dark ash-grey, thus showing that the species varies very extensively indeed.

71. *Cidaria fluviala*, Hb.

Not uncommon.

72. *Eupithecia ultimaria*, B.

Two specimens, decidedly smaller than usual.

73. *Eupithecia distinctaria*, H.S.

Two pretty forms of this wide-spread species.

74. *Eupithecia (Gymnocelis) pumilata*, Hb.

Two or three ordinary specimens.

75. *Mnesixena quadripunctata*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 13.)

Primaries brownish-grey, with a transverse pale line near the base from the costa to the inner margin, the line being composed of three small crescents; the submarginal pale line, frequently and sharply serrated, recedes slightly from the apex to the subcostal

vein, where it curves outwards, receding again to the submedian vein, whence it recedes rapidly and considerably to the inner margin, and has a very fine dark edging. In the central area of the wing are four distinct whitish spots, around each of which are sprinkled, in fresh specimens, some dark brown rough scales. Hind-margin finely and darkly edged. Fringes pale grey. Secondaries whitish, with a fine submarginal dark grey stripe a little distance from the hindmargin, but following its course. Hindmargin finely and darkly edged. Fringes whitish. Antennæ ♂ ciliate; ♀ simple. Exp. alar. 23 mm.

76. *Mnesiæna bella*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 14.)

Primaries pale-grey, irrorated with pale chestnut roughish scales; basal area dark chestnut-brown with a patch of superimposed rosy scales; in the central area beyond the middle, near the inner margin, is another patch of rosy scales, having a dark chestnut basal border, which is edged by a white line, the inner margin beneath this patch being chestnut colour. Posterior margin broadly but sparingly irrorated with rosy scales, which also extend along the inner margin from the anal angle to the rosy patch just mentioned. From the costa near the apex, a fine indistinct transverse white line extends half across the wing, forming the internal border to the posterior rosy scales. Fringes greyish, irrorated with pink. Antennæ ♂ ciliate. Secondaries whitish, with whitish fringes. Exp. alar. 19 to 23 mm.

In specimens that have flown much the rosy scales get almost entirely rubbed off.

77. *Hypotia syrtalis*, Rag.

The specimens are typical.

78. *Hypotia bilinea*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 15.)

Primaries greyish-straw colour, central area bounded internally by an oblique dark brownish transverse line, and externally by a similar dark curved transverse line. In this area, beyond the centre, and near the costa, is a dark brownish-grey spot. Just before the posterior margin is a fine dark line, which in flown specimens is very indistinct. Secondaries very slightly paler than primaries, with a dark brownish-grey curved stripe beyond the centre, extending from the upper margin to the anal angle, and another similar stripe just in front of the posterior margin. Fringes ochreous-grey. Thorax as primaries, abdomen as secondaries. Exp. alar. 16-18 mm.

79. *Tulis ajra*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 16.)

Primaries dark ashen-grey irrorated more or less with blackish scales. Across the centre of the wing is a transverse whitish stripe, the upper half of which is waved, the lower half being straight and edged externally with very dark brown. The second whitish transverse line near the posterior margin is very irregularly toothed and waved. Submarginal area with a broadish band of whitish shading. Between these two lines in the central area on the internal margin and near the costa is a very distinct white spot darkly encircled. Posterior margin very distinctly dotted with black. Fringes shining brownish-grey. Secondaries dark brownish-grey with white fringes, which have a very dark and broad dividing line. Exp. alar. $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I have two specimens, one being paler than the type.

80. *Hellula undalis*, F.

Common and quite typical.

81. *Odontia dentalis*, Schiff.

Two small specimens.

82. *Anthophilodes baphialis*, Ld.

Fairly common.

83. *Botys ferrugalis*, Hb.

Several specimens.

84. *Eurychreon nudalis*, Hb.

Two specimens, just like those from Algeria.

85. *Orobena isatidalis*, Dup.

A common species.

86. *Margarodes unionalis*, Hb.

Two specimens.

87. *Metasia emiralis*, Obr.

Several specimens, which are somewhat yellower and the dark marks darker than the Algerian form.

88. *Synclera traducalis*, L.

Two specimens.

89. *Duponchelia forealis*, L.

One or two ordinary specimens.

90. *Nymphula fusco-marginata*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 17.)

Primaries greyish-brown, with a short interrupted dark dash from the roots just beneath the discal cell; beyond the centre is a smallish dark brown circular sign, the circle being incomplete on the posterior side, beneath which is a trace of a cinnamon-brown transverse dash extending to the inner margin. Submarginal line white, edged externally with black, from where up to the posterior margin is a band of pale cinnamon-brown. Fringes greyish lustrous, with a dark dividing line. Secondaries whitish, with a large black spot on the upper part of the discal cell, whence to the inner margin runs a waved black stripe; beyond this is a dark grey stripe, followed by a line of the ground colour, after which is a broad band of very dark grey, extending from the costa to the inner margin (just over the anal angle; this is followed by a broadish stripe of the whitish ground colour edged externally by a fine dark line, the posterior margin itself being broadly bordered with pale cinnamon-brown, margin itself very finely black. Fringes whitish, with a fine black dividing line. Thorax as primaries, abdomen brownish. Exp. alar. 16 mm.

91. *Schocnobius dodatellus*, Walker.

One specimen.

92. *Chilo dubia*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 18.)

Primaries pale brownish-ochreous; all along the median area are very sparsely scattered a few dark-brown scales, which also are extended in lines between all the nervules on the hind margin. Secondaries whitish, somewhat lustrous, with white fringes. 3 ♂ specimens. Exp. alar. 28—32 mm.

In some specimens there is an indistinct darkish spot closing the discal cell.

93. *Ancylolomia palpella*, Schiff.

Not uncommon.

94. *Crambus alexandriensis*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 19.)

♂. Primaries pale-grey irrorated all over with greyish-brown scales, interspersed with patches of black irrorations; about one third from the base is a whitish < shaped mark between the discal

cell and the inner margin. The subterminal white transverse line is very sharply angulated outwards near the apex, whence it recedes in a wavy curved line to the inner margin; the central area is occupied by a patch of black scales edged externally with white, over which on the costa is another small blackish patch also, and in the cell is a small blackish dash over the < shaped white mark. The hind marginal area is dark grey, the posterior margin itself being edged with a fine metallic-greenish line. Fringes whitish, brown at extremities, and having a brown dividing line. Secondaries greyish-white, slightly lustrous, with white fringes. Thorax greyish, abdomen paler grey. Exp. alar. 24 mm.

The ♀ is darker with less marking, much less black scaling, and having the > shaped mark and the subterminal line only just traced out. Exp. alar. 22 mm.

This species is not very near any Palearctic *Crambus*, and though I am acquainted with nearly all the species from our region, I cannot now place it in its correct position. Perhaps when I get more specimens (I have only one pair before me), I may be able to settle this point.

95. *Crambus afra*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 20.)

Primaries pale fawn colour, the first very oblique and sharply dentate rich brown line rises beyond the centre of the costa and recedes sharply to a point about one third from the base on the inner margin, the subterminal line is the same rich reddish-brown colour, is sharply angulated outwards near the costa, and is broadly edged externally by the pale ground colour, the rest of the marginal area being dark manvish-grey; from the roots to the first line the whole of the median area is of a rich dark brown, broadly edged all round by the pale ground colour. Posterior margin darkly dotted. Fringes brownish-grey tessellated with fawn colour. Secondaries brownish-grey with whitish fringes, which have a fine dark dividing line. Thorax brown, patagiæ fawn colour. Abdomen greyish. Exp. alar. 19 mm.

This pretty species is nearest to *Jacundellus*, H. S., but is decidedly smaller, and can also be distinguished by the very dark and serrated lines, which are quite different in shape to those found in that species.

96. *Eromene ramburiella*, Dup.

One poor specimen.

97. *Eromene ocella*, Hw.

Not uncommon apparently, one or two specimens having been in each of the two collections received.

98. *Myelois rhodochrella*, H.S., and var. *Hellenica*, Stgr.

One specimen of the type, and also one of its beautiful variety.

99. *Ematheudes punctella*, Tr.

One or two nice specimens.

100. *Melissoblaptes bipunctanus*, Z.

These specimens are fine, but call for no special remark.

101. *Crociosema plebejana*, Z.

One specimen.

102. *Hapsifera luridella*, Z.

Several specimens.

103. *Scardia mediterranea*, sp. n. (Pl. I., fig. 21.)

Primaries slaty grey, a broadish longitudinal pale ochreous stripe extends from the base along the median area just beneath the cell, over which patches of dark brown rough scales are more or less scattered. Beyond the centre and near the costa is a short dash of the same pale ochreous, in the middle of which is a distinct spot of these dark brown superimposed scales. Costa palely spotted near the apex. Posterior margin darkly edged. Fringes dark grey. Secondaries brownish-grey, paler at the base. Fringes brownish-grey, tibiae dark grey frequently encircled with pale ochreous. Hindlegs whitish. Exp. alar. 19 to 20 mm.

Specimens vary slightly *inter se*, some having the costa palely spotted all along, and having a few pale spots in the subcostal area, which gives such specimens a more variegated appearance.

104. *Tinea tapetzella*, L.

Two specimens.

105. *Agdistis tamaricis*, Z.

Two or three ordinary specimens.

106. *Alucita monodactyla*, L.

Two specimens.